

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

While the President apparently continues to hold his own, yet, we are bound to confess that the bulletins of his condition received from Long Branch are far from assuring. New difficulties, or, rather, complications which his physicians have seen proper to conceal from the public are continually arising, and it is by no means certain that a recovery will be the eventual result of his long and patient suffering. The parotid swelling has nearly disappeared, but there is new cause for apprehension to be found in the fact that an abscess has formed or is forming on his right lung, and which, unless speedily checked, must in the very nature of things result sooner or later in the President's death. It is true that his physicians claim that they are not troubled in respect of this complication and that they have been aware of it for some time, but we must remember that the same persons claimed that the parotid swelling was a mere trifling incident of the case, and give due allowance for any and all variations from the truth they may see proper to make. It is further stated that new evidences of blood poisoning are being manifested upon different parts of the President's body; and if so, his condition is far from being as comfortable and favorable as the doctors would have people believe.

He has, during the past week, been moved from his bed to a reclining chair, remaining therein in a recumbent position from half an hour to an hour or over, sleeping during the intervals. In fact, he is in a drowsy state most of the time, showing that he is either extremely weak, or that his brain has been weakened by the severe ordeal through which he has passed.

There is no denying the fact that President Garfield is a very sick man, and that his condition is exceedingly critical, the physicians to the contrary notwithstanding. Those of the cabinet who have seen him have been shocked at his helpless and almost death-like appearance. We can only hope and pray that he may recover, and meanwhile await further developments.

SOLDIER'S REUNION.

The eighth annual National Volunteer's Reunion at Caldwell, Ohio, September 9th, was a brilliant success. Veterans and visitors from abroad, were present in large numbers and long processions kept pouring in in wagons, carriages, and on horseback from the surrounding country. Judge Lawrence of the Federal Treasury, Generals Pond and Dawes, R. G. Richards, and a host of prominent invited guests arrived in camp, which was a natural forest, where such reunions have been always held, and where General Sherman, President Hayes, and General Garfield have often addressed them. There the National Volunteer's Reunion was held, and all distinctions of rank utterly ignored as a thing of the past. Congress, on motion of Garfield, by unanimous vote in 1876, provided for it by special act, and the presence of such distinguished speakers and its liberal principles have made it national. Private Dalzell delivered the address of welcome, which was eloquently responded to by Judge Lawrence, Governor Foster, Captain Cook, Senator Richards, and others.

An ox barbecue was served in true soldier style, amidst much merriment. The air rang all day with Union cheers, the noise of cannon, and martial music, and at night the woods were brilliant with camp-fires and glorious amid the splendors of a charming moonlight night.

It was unanimously resolved by the veterans to build a Garfield soldier's memorial hall on the spot where they have so often listened to his touching eloquence, and an organization was effected for that purpose. The stricken President was most kindly remembered, and many an eye was moistened and many a lip quivered as Private Dalzell alluded to the illustrious sufferer. With all the meetings and greetings of old veterans, most of whom had not seen each other since two years ago, when they stood together listening to their beloved Garfield here, there was still something sad about the reunion after all. The crowd seemed solemn and somewhat restrained in their merriment by the sad reflections that the great man, who is so dear to them, today lies pale and suffering down by the sea. Every speaker alluded to this melancholy fact, and what gave it such special significance was, that almost every one of that vast crowd was intimately acquainted with the stricken President, and had often listened to his masterly eloquence. After hearing such an orator and hero as he, it was hard indeed today to expect any man to stand in his place as a speaker without a profound sense of disappointment and failure.

Letters of regret were read from John Hay, of the New York Tribune, Generals Grant, Leggett, Kilpatrick, Logan, Thurlow Weed, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry W. Longfellow, Vice-President Arthur, Senator Conkling, the Hon. Joseph Medill of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, General Noyes, John Sherman, Wendell Phillips, General O. O. Howard, General Devens, Governor Long of Massachusetts, the Hon. R. G. Ingersoll, the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, General Enochs, Fred Douglass, and George William Curtis. Many of the letters were very long, and all exhibited great interest in the reunion because of its distinguished history and praiseworthy purposes. The following was sent:

CALDWELL, O., Sept. 9.—To Mrs. Lucretia B. Garfield, Long Branch: The soldiers of Company D, Forty-second Ohio Regiment, and their comrades, in reunion here today, send their profound and heartfelt sympathy with yourself and your noble husband, and earnest prayers for early and complete recovery. J. M. DALZELL.

E. H. ARCHER, Chairman.

FOREIGN OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

From Italy we have the following: The *Popolo Romano* says special instructions have been sent to the Italian Consul at Cairo to watch over the interests of the large Italian colony in Egypt. The *Reforma* believes that foreign occupation of Egypt is inevitable, and that it has been arranged for a long time past. It thinks an Anglo-Turkish occupation is much more probable than a purely English or Anglo-French occupation, and advises Signor Mancini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to concert with England with a view of regaining the possession in Egypt which Italy lost through the fault of previous ministers.

COLONEL JAMES STARR.

James Starr, who died at his home in Germantown on Friday, the 2d inst., from pneumonia, was a native of Philadelphia, and was well known as a soldier, as a lawyer, and as a citizen. He was a graduate of Harvard, and had been admitted to the bar before the outbreak of the rebellion, he being then in his twenty-fifth year. He served through the three months' term of the Washington Grays and then entered the three years' service as captain of Company I, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Rush's Lancers. He took part in all the operations of the Army of the Potomac and in the Shenandoah Valley campaign until October 14, 1864, when, at the expiration of his term of service, he was mustered out. In March of that year he had been promoted to the rank of major. He had served, meantime, with the squadron under his command, at the headquarters of some of the principal officers of the Army. At Fredericksburg he acted as aide-de-camp to Major-General Franklin, commanding the left wing. At Chancellorsville he was on the staff of Major-General Hancock, and at Gettysburg, having volunteered for the duty, he was very active as an aide-de-camp to Major-General Meade. Throughout his term of service with his regiment he shared in all the arduous duties of the cavalry, and was a most efficient officer in camp and field. At the battle of Todd's Tavern, Virginia, May 7, 1864, in the Wilderness, Colonel Starr, then in command of his regiment, had his horse shot under him and was himself severely wounded in the face in a close encounter with the enemy's cavalry. His conspicuous bravery on this occasion won him the well-deserved brevet of lieutenant-colonel "for highly gallant conduct." On the day before the explosion of Burnside's mine in front of Petersburg, in July of the same year, when Hancock's Corps and our cavalry made a diversion north of the James river to distract the attention of General Lee, Colonel Starr led a very gallant and successful charge with his regiment at Hurley's farm, near Malvern Hill, and was personally commended by General Sheridan on the field. On several other occasions he exhibited good judgment, coolness, and courage in action, winning the approbation of his superior officers and the confidence of his own command. He was brevetted colonel for meritorious services during Sheridan's campaign of 1864 in the Shenandoah Valley.

GENERAL WILLIAM M. GREGG.

General William M. Gregg, who died in Tunkhannock on Friday, was the first man in Elmira to volunteer at the outbreak of the war. He was a saddler by trade, and won his way by his energy and pluck. At the charge upon Fort Dammon, before Petersburg, he was struck by a shell and knocked senseless. The same shell took off the top of the head of a soldier who was standing near. He was Major of the Twenty-third New York, and afterwards raised, and was Colonel of the One hundred and seventy-ninth New York, until promoted to the command of a brigade. From our personal knowledge we know him to have been a whole-souled, frank, open-hearted man, and good soldier. His loss will be deeply felt by his old comrades and acquaintances generally.

COLONEL JOHN G. PARR.

John G. Parr, lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment, P. V., died some days ago, and was buried at Leechburg, Pa. His name is well-known in the annals of surgical science. At the battle of Cold Harbor he had one of his arms shot off, and ever afterward was most peculiarly affected. The muscles of his arm kept up a continual twitching, which caused the arm to always be in motion. All the resources of surgical science were brought to his relief, but proved unavailing. The singular affliction finally dethroned his reason, and he was for some time previous to his death an inmate of Kirkbride's. He was a man of estimable qualities, and leaves many friends to regret his end.—*Labor Tribune*.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN K. R. BREESE.

Captain K. R. Breese, of the U. S. Navy, died at his residence in Boston, Mass., on September 13. He was fifty-one years of age, and was one of the best officers of the Navy. Captain Breese was born in Pennsylvania and appointed to the Military Academy from the State of Rhode Island. He entered the Navy on the 6th of November, 1846, and had seen twenty years of sea service out of the thirty-four years he held a commission as a naval officer.

REUNION AT BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

The fourth annual Reunion of Illinois Veterans closed at Bloomington, Ill., September 9. Financially and numerically the Reunion was a decided success, entirely eclipsing anything of the kind heretofore recorded. Fort Donelson, incorrectly reported as having fallen the night previous, surrendered at discretion on the 9th, at the close of the hardest battle of the war. The siege of that ill-fated fortress was the most successful event of the Reunion, and was witnessed by fully 20,000 people.

During the afternoon of the 9th the Veteran Association met, with Colonel Foster in the chair, and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. General John McNulta, of Bloomington, was elected Commander-in-Chief; Captain A. C. Sweetzer, Recording Secretary; Captain Charles K. Herrick, of Chicago, Corresponding Secretary; and Captain James Richardson, Treasurer.

On motion of General Hilliard a committee to provide for a permanent location for these Reunions was appointed.

Speeches were made by Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, the Hon. Lawrence Wildon, Congressman Henderson, and General Kinaker.

Over two hundred survivors of the One Hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers were present at the annual Reunion which was held at Waterloo August 26. Editor A. L. Childs, of the *Waterloo News*, delivered the principal address, in the absence of General F. B. Spinola, of New York, who could not attend.

To a gentleman every woman is a lady, in right of her sex.

GRAND ARMY ORDERS.

The following order has been promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief Grand Army of the Republic:

HEADQUARTERS
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 15 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
BOSTON, August 4, 1881.

General Orders No. 7.

I. Attention is called to the following acts of the National Encampment at its recent annual session.

(1) The proviso for re-obligation of dropped members on rejoining, under section 4, article 4, chapter 5, is reinserted, with a further proviso that such members may be re-obligated in any Post in whose jurisdiction they may reside, upon the written request of the Post reinstating them. (Page 798 of Journal.)

(2) The Commander-in-Chief is authorized to remove at his pleasure all officers appointed by him. (Pages 798-9.)

(3) The Senior or Junior Commander may represent a Post in the Department Convention in the absence of the Post Commander. (Page 799.)

(4) Department Commanders are recommended to publish in General Orders such Posts as fail to send in their quarterly reports within twenty days after they are due. (Pages 803-4.)

II. The Commander-in-Chief desires to urge upon the Order the suggestion adopted by the National Encampment that Posts provide themselves with copies of the Manual and a sufficient number of Rules and Regulations to supply every comrade with a copy, so that they may be enabled to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the organization of the order.

III. Comrades J. H. Johnson, of Chicago, Ill., Robert B. Beath, of Philadelphia, Pa., William H. Hodgkins, of Somerville, Mass., G. J. Thomas, of Berlin, Wis., and Ben. D. House, of Indianapolis, Ind., are hereby appointed as the Committee on Military History and Publication, under the first resolution of the National Encampment relating to that subject. (Journal of fifteenth annual session, pages 801-2.)

Communications to the Committee should be addressed to the chairman, Comrade Johnson, at these Headquarters. (See third resolution, page 802 of Journal.)

The auxiliary committee on the same subject, provided for in the second resolution, will be announced hereafter.

IV. The name of the Assistant Inspector-General for California, should have been printed Ira More, San Jose.

V. Information is desired of any relations, or friends of John Smith, Co. H., 69th N. Y., who was a prisoner of war at Millen, Georgia.

VI. The following appointments are hereby announced on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief:

To be Aids-de-Camp: Comrades Graham Dukehart, William T. Adreon, and Wm. A. McKellip, of the Department of Maryland.

By command of
GEORGE S. MERRILL,
Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM M. OLIN,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant was present at the annual Reunion of the One hundred and twenty-seventh regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in Chicago, on Tuesday, and was called upon for a speech. He responded as follows: "It was expressly understood when I accepted the invitation to your banquet that I was not to make a speech. I am glad to be with you, but I haven't anything new to say that could be of interest to you. Your chaplain has complimented me in very flattering terms, from which I infer that he has not read the many histories and reviews of the late great struggle which have been thrust upon my attention. It is now claimed by these veracious historians that I was not present during many of the great battles where formerly it had been supposed that I was in command. But you were in some of those battles yourselves, and know how truthful these historians are. It makes little difference now what may be written about the battles of the rebellion; the country has been saved by the patriotism and valor of the Union soldiery, and we are enjoying the full blessings of a united people. In the light of the present there is no reason to anticipate that the bugle call to action will ever be sounded in our day, but, if it should be, I know that the boys who rallied around our standard in those days will be ready to rally once again, as they did in 1861 and 1865."

THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

September 12th the Association of the Defenders of Baltimore celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of the Battle of North Point. Thousands of people gathered at the City Hall to greet the Old Guard, which has dwindled to a handful. Those who celebrated the day are Captain John J. Daneke, aged 84 years; Nathaniel Watts, 86; William Batchelor, 94; Samuel Jennings, 84; William Stiles, 85; James Morford, 85; George Boss, 87; Henry Lightner, 84; Ashbury Jarrett, 86; Darius Wheeler, 83; and Colonel Elijah Stansbury, 90. Three others, Christopher Wynn, William Keener, and Nicholas L. Wood, were not at the City Hall.

At ten o'clock a procession was formed and marched to Calvert street, where a car was in waiting to convey the veterans to Druid Hill Park. Henry Lightner, the drummer boy of 1814, was at the head of the procession and dexterously beat the accompaniment to "Yankee Doodle." Dinner was served at the Mansion House in the park, and an oration was delivered by Francis P. Stevens.

The Association of Old Defenders was organized in 1847, with about one thousand members, and there were but eleven who participated in the recent celebration.

The thirteenth annual Reunion of the society of the Army of the Cumberland, of which previous notice has been given, will be held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 21 and 22. It is believed that the largest gathering of Confederate soldiers and leaders assembled since the war will be present to welcome the Federal veterans.

The soldiers of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan will hold a Reunion at South Bend, Ind., September 30.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

Mr. J. W. Riley, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., sends us an interesting letter referring to the Black Hawk war, from which we condense the following: July 3, 1832, he, then sixteen years of age and a flier attached to Company E, Fourth United States Artillery, embarked, with others, at the port of Buffalo on the steamer Henry Clay, bound for Green Bay, Wis. The expedition numbered about 500 men, and consisted of Companies D, E, and H of the Fourth Artillery and four full companies of recruits, all under command of Colonel David E. Twiggs, (afterwards general.) Among the officers were Lieutenant S. H. Drum, brother of the present Adjutant-General of the Army; General John A. Dix, Lieutenant Clay, a son of the great Kentucky statesman; Joseph E. Johnston, the renowned Confederate leader, then a lieutenant; Colonel Hannibal Day (retired), now living in the city of New York; Colonel J. N. Macomb, of the Engineers, and General J. J. Cram, residing in the city of Philadelphia; Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo Sitgreaves (retired), of this city; Brevet Brigadier-General Martin Burke, of New York; Brevet Brigadier-General R. E. Clary, of Washington; Lieutenant Harvey Brown, (deceased) of Fort Pickens fame, and others, whose names are not remembered.

On the second day after starting from Buffalo one of the men of E Company, Alexander by name, was stricken down with cholera, soon followed by another named Corrigan, and in a short time the fearful disease became epidemic. When the vessel reached Detroit a large number of the men were down and several deaths had occurred. General Scott and staff, who had expected to take passage on the Clay from thence on to Green Bay, on learning of the condition of affairs, proceeded overland via Chicago, while the steamer continued on the course marked out as far as Port Huron, where a landing was made. Up to the 9th of July nearly fifty men had perished, and of the two hundred recruits only sixty-eight remained, the greater portion of them having deserted immediately after landing. Many of them died after leaving camp, and falling by the roadside, their bodies were eaten by the wild animals. There were but three or four desertions among the old soldiers.

On the 8th of July Lieutenant Clay died, and shortly afterwards Surgeon Josiah Everett also perished. For several days the mortality was fearful. When the survivors became convalescent they were transferred to Fort Gratiot, a mile or two distant, to relieve Major M. M. Paine and two companies of the Fourth Infantry, commanding the post, who was ordered to the front.

During their stay at Fort Gratiot a monument was erected in memory of their dead comrades by the Fourth Artillery. Lieutenant Harvey Brown, who subsequently distinguished himself at Fort Pickens, delivered the dedicatory oration. Mr. Riley subsequently served in the Indian wars in Alabama and Florida, and also during the late rebellion.

With the exception of one person, Dr. C. Coon, now at the Soldiers' Home in this city, who belonged to Battery H of the Fourth Artillery, and the officers whose names are mentioned, we have been unable to find any other survivors of the ill-fated expedition of which the foregoing brief account is given.

A SOLDIER TO THE FRONT.

Silas Milton Bailey, recently nominated to the office of State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, January 4, 1836. He went to the common schools of the county and entered, without taking a course, the Madison College, Uniontown. He learned the trade of watch-making with his uncle, and has been engaged in the watch and jewelry business ever since, except when in the field as a soldier. When the rebellion began he was in business in Waynesburg, Greene county. On the first call for troops he raised a company of three-months men, but Pennsylvania's quota having been filled they could not be mustered in. When the call for one-year men was made and the Reserve Corps was organized he succeeded in mustering his company in as Company I, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, and he was commissioned as captain. His military career began with this event, July 10, 1861. Going to the front, he was made major in less than a year. He was engaged in the Mechanicsville, Va., fight and at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, was wounded, and did not return to his command until the night before the battle of South Mountain. On the resignation of Colonel George S. Hayes he was promoted to a colonelcy. He then assumed command of the regiment, which he retained, being commissioned a few months later as Colonel. At the battle of Antietam his horse was shot under him, though he escaped without injury, but at the battle of Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862, he was badly wounded, his brigade in the fight at Hamilton's Crossing being almost cut to pieces. The division was then sent to Alexandria, Virginia, and did provost duty until General Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac, when it joined him and followed him in all the subsequent battles, until that of Spotsylvania, when, the time of the enlistment of the Eighth regiment having expired, Colonel Bailey was mustered out of service with his men. This was in June, 1864. He took the regiment home, and subsequently President Johnson commissioned him Brevet-Brigadier General for gallant conduct in the battles of the Wilderness.

SITTING BULL TAKEN TO FORT RANDALL.

The removal of Sitting Bull and his band of Indians from the Standing Rock Agency has been successfully accomplished. The steamer Sherman arrived at 11 a. m. Sitting Bull had been very defiant, and said he would die rather than go to Fort Randall, but careful preparations were made by the commanding officer. The band was surrounded by a square of soldiers and forced step by step down the bank and into the boat, which then started down the river to Fort Randall. A nephew of Sitting Bull made some resistance and was knocked down with the butt end of a musket. A squaw of the band, rendered desperate by the removal, killed her child and tried to commit suicide. It is thought that the preparations at Fort Randall are such as to prevent trouble there.

NEWS ITEMS.

The One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment N. Y. S. V. which was organized at Portage, in September, 1862, and passed through the hard-fought battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, siege of Knoxville, and followed General Sherman on his glorious march to the sea, celebrated its annual Reunion at Silver Lake, last week.

The following officers were elected: President, Major-General G. H. Eldridge; Vice-Presidents, Capt. J. J. Bailey, Capt. James Baker, Sergt. William Jack; Treasurer, Captain Robert Bullard; Secretary, Colonel E. E. Sill. General Dan Butlerfield, of New York, Hon. A. A. Hopkins, of Rochester, and Miss C. Anna Williams, of Portage, were chosen honorary members.

In a special election held September 13th for a Representative in Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Frye, ex-Governor Dingley (Republican) was elected by over 4,000 majority.

At a soldiers Reunion in Lenawee county, Michigan, last week, Colonel Amos Soper, of Clayton, aged eighty-four years, was introduced to the audience as the only Lenawee county survivor of the war of 1812. He went home next day sick with dysentery and died in twenty-four hours.

Professor King, the aeronaut, made an ascension at St. Paul, Minn., September 12, and at last accounts was anchored in a farm-house not far away waiting for something to turn up.

Deleware is hit hard this year, in the failure of the peach crop. It is estimated that 100,000 baskets will cover the yield on the peninsula. An average yield is 4,000,000 baskets. Then the quality this year is very bad.

On the 15th instant Iroquois again covered himself with glory by winning the St. Leger stakes. Those who bet against Iroquois on the supposition that he was out of condition have made a mistake did those who thought he would not win because of the fact that he won the Derby. It appears that although the St. Leger was instituted in 1776 and the Derby in 1780, only nine horses have been successful in both "events" during the same year—Wilson's "Champion," in 1800; Lord Clifden's "Surplice," in 1848; Lord Englington's "Flying Dutchman," in 1849; Lord Zetland's "Vultigeur," in 1850; Mr. Bowe's "West Australian," in 1853; Mr. L'Anson's "Blair Athol," in 1844; Count Lagrange's "Gladateur," in 1855; Mr. Sutton's "Lord Lyon," in 1866, and Lord Falmouth's "Silvio," in 1877.

SUFFERING MICHIGAN.

The following address signed by Senator Conger and others, shows to some extent the fearful sufferings resulting from the recent extensive fires in Michigan:

PORT HURON, MICH., Sept. 11.

To the American People:

We have to-night returned from the burnt district of Huron and Sanilac counties. We have seen the burnt, disfigured, and writhing bodies of men, women, and children. Rough board coffins contained the dead, followed to the grave by a few blinded, despairing relatives; crowds of half-starved people at some of the stations asking bread for their families and neighbors. We hear of more than two hundred victims already buried, and more charred and bloated bodies are daily discovered. Already more than fifteen hundred families are found to be utterly destitute and homeless. They huddle in barns, in school houses, and in their neighbors' houses, scorched, blinded, and hopeless. Some still wander half crazed around the ruins of their habitations, vainly seeking their dead; some in speechless agony wringing their hands and refusing to be comforted. More than ten thousand people, who only a week ago occupied happy comfortable homes, are to-day homeless and homeless sufferers.

They are hungry, and almost naked when found, and in such numbers and so widely scattered that our best efforts and greatest resources fail to supply their immediate wants. Without speedy aid many will perish and many more will suffer and become exiles. Our people will do their utmost for their relief, but all our resources would fail to meet their necessities. We appeal to the charity and generosity of the American people. Send help without delay.

Signed by E. C. Carleton, mayor of Port Huron, and chairman of the relief committee; William Hartraff, John P. Sanborn, Charles A. Ward, Omar D. Conger, Charles B. Peck, and Peter B. Sanborn.

A SOLDIER'S CLAM-BAKE.

It is enough to take away one's appetite to read the list of ingredients which made up the clam-bake served at the Reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic of Connecticut at High Rock Grove, on the Naugatuck Railroad. The gigantic potpourri was thus composed: 135 bushels of soft-shell clams, 85 bushels of hard-shell clams, 100 bushels of oysters, 550 pounds of fish, 600 pounds of lobsters, 2,000 ears of corn, and 20 bushels of potatoes. There were a few other trifles, such as 600 loaves of bread and 150 watermelons, which helped to keep off starvation. About 7,500 persons were present—by far the largest number ever assembled at an army Reunion in Connecticut—and, owing to excellent arrangements at the grounds and an unusually efficient transportation service, managed by Superintendent Beach, of the Naugatuck Railroad, there were no accidents, no delays, and no grumbling.

How many people who benefit by cinchona know that it gets its name from Anna de Osoria, Countess of Chinchon, who in 1640 brought with her to Spain from Peru a supply of Peruvian bark? Hence the genius cinchona of Linnaeus.

If you want to study the immense variety of the human face in expression you should bend your gaze upon the mobile countenance of a deaf and dumb man when he reaches under the plank walk for a lost nickel, and picks up a raw bum-bleeze by the stem.

It is said that all fashionable saddle horses at Newport have their tails banded. The unfashionable mules have their ribs banded.—N. O. *Picayune*.